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10/562,821	12/29/2005	Jean Francois Billiard	0518-1092-1	4049

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/562,821	BILLIARD ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	ECE HUR	2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _20 November 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _13,15-21 and 24-31_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _13,15-21 and 24-31_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _29 December 2005_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _10562821_.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to Response/Arguments filed on November 20, 2007. This application is a new PCT National Stage application of PCT/EPO04/51276 that was filed on June 28, 2004. Applicant is claiming priority for the foreign application EPO 03014928 filed on July 1, 2003.

Status of Claims

Claims 13, 15-21, 24-31 are pending in the case. Claims 13, 21 and 31 are independent claims. Claims 13, 15-21, and 24 have been amended. Claims 14, 22 and 23 have been canceled. New Claims 25-31 have been added.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 20, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. See rejection details. Applicant argued:

1) Applicant amended to the specification and Abstract objection withdrawn.

2) Applicant argued that Davis does not disclose "visualization model objects, the presentation layer, and the logical rules". However, at the client terminal, a visualization model is created by the association engine according to the interpreted instruction data through the association of construction elements retrieved from storage at the client terminal(FIG. 3, Viewer 200 renders GUI with native widget on Client computer 202, 316), the construction elements(widgets are construction elements) including a descriptive interface of visualization model

objects, a presentation layer, and logical rules, wherein the XML stream contains

the interface components and rules. (FIG. 3, 312, 320);

3) Applicant argument about JavaScript, Davis discloses the claimed aspect of

the script code is provided in the JavaScript. However, Davis discloses that

JavaScript language is well known in the art at the time of the invention. (Davis,

Page 3, Paragraph 0032).

4) Applicant argued that Sanderson provides no teaching that the 107A and

107B are merged. Sanderson discloses in Figure 1 that 107A and 107B are

merged. Applicant amended the claim that the merge takes place at the client

terminal. However, Sanderson discloses the claimed aspect of merging the data

aspect at the client terminal, with the visualization model in order to display the

merged result, wherein UI generator communicates with databases and initiates

a user interface. (Page 9, Paragraph 0010, lines 1-3). Specifically, Sanderson

illustrates the aspect of displayed and merged data on the interface in FIG. 1,

104A. Furthermore, Davis discloses that the native widget set on client's

computer is merged with the obtained interface component ad code component.

(FIG. 3, 310).

5) Applicant's argument regarding associating a language resource from a

plurality of language resources to the visualization model, the plurality of

language resources stored at the client terminal, to adapt the visualization model

to a predetermined language, a designation of the predetermined language to be

associated to the visualization model provided in the instruction data from the

server Part. Sanderson discloses in FIG. 4B context file ,426, 450 and at step

428, 432 context file is parsed and the content specifications are extracted, wherein new set of content specifications and task descriptions can be extracted. (Sanderson, Page 26, lines 5-10). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the language specified in the context file, because this would allow different language usages.

6) Applicant's argument about personalization display filters at the client terminal to the visualization model in order to modify a visual rendering of the visualization model according to specific client parameters. Davis discloses some personalization display filters are associated to the visualization model in order to modify the visual rendering of the default visualization model at the level of the client terminal, wherein projector 100 transmits XML stream of interface component of software application to viewer 200 and viewer 200 has information about what each widget needed. Specifically, Davis discloses that the interface component includes information about all the widgets needed to execute the application, such as their placement, size, and captions. The viewer renders the graphical user interface with the native widget set of the client computer's operating system, based on the widget information from the projector. Therefore, the native widget set dictates the appearance of the widgets, such as their style and shape, and the interface for the application looks and feels like a native desktop application. (Davis, See Abstract).

Also, Sanderson discloses the claimed aspect wherein the configuration data and context file is parsed in FIG.4B, 428 to obtain the workflow description

and content specification. Specifically, Sanderson discloses that the user will

provide a content specification to the declarative User Interface generator 103

specifying the type of data to be displayed in the dynamically generated UI and

the tasks with which the data can be accessed and manipulated through the

dynamically generated UI. (Sanderson, Page 13, Paragraph 20).

7) Applicant's argument about modification of visualization model according to

client's parameters user versus developer modification. The widgets in Davis's

Client terminal could be defined by a programmer, administrator as well as a

user. The native widgets could be modified by the user.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-12 are cancelled and 13, 15-21 and 24-31 are pending in the case.
Claim 13, 21 and 31 are the independent claims.
Claims 13, 15-21, 24-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Information Disclosure Statement Acknowledgement

The information disclosure statement filed on December 29, 2005 is in

compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609. It has

been placed in the application file, the information referred to therein has been

considered as to the merits.

Priority Acknowledgement

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35
U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). Receipt is acknowledged of certified copy of application EPO
03014928, filed on June 28, 2004 submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which
papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for
all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences
between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such
that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in
which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of
the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject
matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions
covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is

advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and

invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35

U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35

U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 13, 15-21 and 24-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over of Davis, US 2002/0130900 A1 in view of Sanderson, WO

02/44897 A1.

Regarding Claim 13, Davis discloses the claimed aspect of a method for

graphic interfacing between a user and a computer system in which the following

operations are performed: (FIG. 1, FIG. 2 and FIG. 3).

- inputting a user request at a client terminal(Davis, FIG. 3, client computer

connects to server, 304),

- transmitting the user request(FIG. 3, sends a request, 306) from the client

terminal to a server part for processing by the server part view of being

processed and for generating a response,

- receiving a response to the request at the client terminal, the response

generated by the server part(FIG. 3, sends interface components and code

components, 310),

- displaying the response at the client terminal(FIG. 3, displays GUI, 316),

wherein:

- the response comprises instruction data and display data to be displayed(FIG. 3, GUI is rendered);

- at the client terminal, the instruction data are interpreted construct a visualization and forwarded to an association engine(FIG. 3, association is performed in viewer 200, wherein GUI and native widgets are combined);

at the client terminal, a visualization model is created by the association engine according to the interpreted instruction data through the association of construction elements retrieved from storage at the client terminal(FIG. 3, Viewer 200 renders GUI with native widget on Client computer 202, 316), the construction elements(widgets are construction elements) including a descriptive interface of visualization model objects, a presentation layer, and logical rules, wherein the XML stream contains the interface components. (FIG. 3, 312, 320);

Davis discloses the claimed aspect of rendering GUI and widgets are merged on at the client terminal. However, Davis does not specifically teach merging the data aspect "at the client terminal", with the visualization model in order to display the merged result. Sanderson discloses the claimed aspect of merging the data aspect at the client terminal, with the visualization model in order to display and displayed as a merged result, wherein UI generator communicates with databases and initiates a user interface. (Page 9, Paragraph

0010, lines 1-3). Specifically, Sanderson illustrates the aspect of displayed and

merged data on the interface in FIG. 1, 104A.

It would be obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to enhance Davis's invention with Sanderson's invention to merge the

interface with the data, because all applications need data in order to perform a

function.

- the logical rules applied at the client terminal(Davis, FIG. 3, logical rules about

the widgets are stored in Viewer at Client computer, based on the information

about widgets, 316, 322)to the visualization model by a rules engine, providing

event operated interface controls in the visualization model and script code(XML

Stream, 320) to manage the event-operated interface controls at the level of the

client terminal. Furthermore, viewer 200 renders the graphical user interface with

the native widget set of the client computer's operating system, based on the

widget information from the projector and therefore, the native widget set dictates

the appearance of the widgets, such as their style and shape, and the interface

for the application looks and feels like a native desktop application. (Davis, FIG.

3, See Abstract). Furthermore, Sanderson, discloses the claimed aspect in FIG.

2, wherein a validator 211 and format 212 are illustrated which apply logical

rules. Applicant should duly note that validation is based on certain criteria.

Regarding Claim 15, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13. See Claim 13 for details. Sanderson discloses in FIG. 4B context file ,426, 450 and at step 428, 432 context file is parsed and the content specifications are extracted, wherein new set of content specifications and task descriptions can be extracted. (Sanderson, Page 26, lines 5-10). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the language specified in the context file, because this would allow different language usages. "at -the client terminal, associating a language resource from a plurality of language resources to the visualization model, the plurality of language resources stored at the client terminal, to adapt the visualization model to a predetermined language, a designation of the predetermined language, to be associated to the visualization model, provided in the instruction data from the server part".

Regarding Claim 16, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13. See Claim 13 for details. Davis discloses the claimed aspect of at the level of the client terminal, associating personalization display filters to the visualization model in order to modify a visual rendering of the visualization model according to specific client parameters, wherein some personalization display filters are associated to the visualization model in order to modify the visual rendering of the default visualization model at the level of the client terminal, wherein projector 100 transmits XML stream of interface component of software application to viewer 200 and viewer 200 has information about what each widget needed. Specifically, Davis discloses that the interface component includes information

about all the widgets needed to execute the application, such as their placement,

size, and captions. The viewer renders the graphical user interface with the

native widget set of the client computer's operating system, based on the widget

information from the projector. Therefore, the native widget set dictates the

appearance of the widgets, such as their style and shape, and the interface for

the application looks and feels like a native desktop application. (Davis, See

Abstract).

Also, Sanderson discloses the claimed aspect wherein the configuration

data and context file is parsed in FIG.4B, 428 to obtain the workflow description

and content specification. Specifically, Sanderson discloses that the user will

provide a content specification to the declarative User Interface generator 103

specifying the type of data to be displayed in the dynamically generated UI and

the tasks with which the data can be accessed and manipulated through the

dynamically generated UI. (Sanderson, Page 13, Paragraph 20).

Regarding Claim 17, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13.

See Claim 13 for details. Sanderson, achieves the aspect of instruction data

including an indication of the type of construction elements characterizing the

visualization model to be created, wherein in FIG. 2, Specification 209, Content

207 and DataElement 208 contain the element characters to be created.

Regarding Claim 18, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13.

See Claim 13 for details. Sanderson discloses the claimed aspect of data

resident at the client terminal are updated at the client terminal through the

following steps:

- at the server part, generating a storing message which includes storing

instruction data and data to be stored(FIG. 2, Client 201D dialogs with

messenger),

- transmitting the storing message from the server part to the client terminal(FIG.

2, FROM 207(content has write, read instructions) to 208 and to 209),

- at the client terminal, data are in storing the data to be stored in a memory

device local to the client terminal in a manner according to the storing instruction

data(Client 201D, delivers data to/from specification 209).

Regarding Claim 19, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13.

See Claim 13 for details. Sanderson achieves the claimed aspect of display is

performed at the client terminal through the use of a navigator, wherein in FIG.1

a system is illustrates a content browser 101 that can be any application suitable

for decoding and displaying markup either in a desktop or handheld environment.

(Sanderson, Page 10, Paragraph 5).

Regarding Claim 20, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13.

See Claim 13 for details. Davis discloses the claimed aspect at least a portion of

the data to be displayed and at least a portion of the construction elements of the

visualization models use a XML format, wherein the projector 100 responds to

the viewer 200 with the interface component of the software application in a

descriptive language such as Extensible Markup Language ("XML") (step 312)

and the XML stream includes information about each widget that is needed by

the client computer 202 to execute the software application. (Davis, Page 3,

Paragraph 0030, lines 8-14).

However, Davis does not teach the claimed aspect of the merging result is

translated to the HTML format in order to be displayed. On the other hand,

Sanderson achieves the claimed aspect of the result to be displayed as HTML

format, wherein in FIG. 1 content is displayed on a content browser 101 is a web

browser for interpreting HTML compliant markup. (Sanderson, Page 10,

Paragraph 5, lines 4-6).

It would be obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to enhance Davis's invention with Sanderson's invention feature to

translate the merged results to HTML format, because it will allow other remote

users to access the content browser.

Regarding Claim 21, Davis discloses the claimed aspect of graphic

interfacing between a user and a computer system in FIG. 3. The rejection for

Claim 13 applies to Claim 21. See the rejection details for Claim 13.

Regarding Claim 24, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 21. See Claim 21 for details. The rejection for Claim 19 applies to Claim 24. See the rejection details for Claim 19.

Regarding Claim 25, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13. See Claim 13 for details. Davis discloses the claimed aspect of the script code is provided in the JavaScript scripting language is well known in the art at the time of the invention. (Davis, Page 3, Paragraph 0032).

Regarding Claim 26, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 13. See Claim 13 and 25 for details. Davis discloses the claimed aspect of the visualization model comprises script code, and markups(Davis, XML, Page 3, Paragraph 0030), the script code being in the JavaScript scripting language(Davis, Page 3, Paragraph 0032), the markups being in Hypertext Markup Language (Davis, HTML, Page 1, Paragraph 0003).

It is well known in the art at the time of the invention that user interface have images, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have images in the visualization model.

Regarding Claim 27, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 21. See Claim 21 for details. The rejection for Claim 25 applies to Claim 27. See the rejection details for Claim 25.

Regarding Claim 28, most of the limitations have been met in Claim 21.

See Claim 21 for details. The rejection for Claim 26 applies to Claim 28. See the

rejection details for Claim 26.

Regarding Claims 29 and 30, most of the limitations have been met in

Claim 21. See Claim 21 for details. The rejection for Claims 15 and 16 apply to

Claims 29 and 30.See rejection details for Claims 29 and 30.

Regarding Claims 31, both Davis and Sanderson disclose a graphic

interface device(Davis, FIG. 1, 202, Sanderson, FIG. 1). The rejection for Claims

1 and 18 apply to Claim 31. See rejection details for Claims 1 and 18.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

1) Smith et al., US 5,119,475, 06/02/1992, "Object-oriented framework for menu

definition".

2) Spitzer, US 5,237,529, 08/17/1993, "Microstructure array and activation
system therefor ".

3) Kiri, et al., US 5448740, 09/05/1995, "Generation of a user interface code from
a corresponding declarative language program ".

4) Burkardt, et al., US 6320,602, 11/20/2001, "Region layout in a view on a graphical display screen ".

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
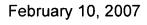
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ECE HUR whose telephone number is (571) 270-1972. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 7:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, WEILUN LO can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

　　　Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

February 10, 2007

Ece Hur
E.H. /e.h.

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER